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FIFTEENTH YEAR.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1905.

VOL. XV. NO. 307

ST. PETERSBURG AFLAME

Rising Developing Into a Revolution Threatening End of the Romanoffs

Faith in the Little Father Drowned in the Blood of His Children — A Slaughter of Workingmen, Their Wives and Children, Mounting up Into Hundreds — A Prediction That the Crimson Event of Yesterday Marks the Beginning of the End of the Far Eastern War.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—This has been a day of unspeakable horror in St. Petersburg. The strikers of yesterday, goaded to desperation by a day of violence, fury and bloodshed, are in a state of open insurrection against the government. A condition almost bordering on civil war exists in the terror-stricken Russian capital. The city is under martial law, with Prince Vasilevichoff as commander of over 50,000 of the emperor's crack guards. The troops are bivouacking in the streets (night), and at various places on the Nevsky Prospect, the main thoroughfare of the city. On the island of Vasilevichoff and in the industrial sections infuriated men have thrown up barricades, which they are holding. The emperor's advisers have hastily sought safety at Tsarskoe-Selo, where the Emperor Nicholas is living.

Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky presented to his majesty last night the invitation of the workmen to appear at the Winter Palace this afternoon and receive their petition, but the emperor's advisers already had taken a decision to show a firm and resolute front, and the emperor's answer to the 100,000 workmen trying to make their way to Palace square today was a solid array of troops, who met them with rifle, bayonet and sabre.

high as 5,000. Many men were accompanied by their wives and children, and in the confusion, which left no time for discrimination, the latter shared the fate of the men.

The troops, with the exception of a single regiment, which is reported to have thrown down its arms, remained loyal and obeyed orders, but the blood which crimsoned the snow has fired the brains and passions of the strikers and turned women as well as men into wild beasts, and the cry of the infuriated populace is for vengeance. The sympathy of the middle classes is with the workmen.

THE CRUEL LITTLE FATHER.

If Father Gopon, the master mind of the movement, aimed at open revolution, he managed the affair like a genius to break the faith of the people in the "little father," who they are convinced, and who Father Gopon had taught them to believe, would right their wrongs and redress their grievances.

Gorky, the Russian novelist, expressed the opinion that today's work will break the faith of the people in the emperor. He said this evening to the Associated Press:

"Today witnessed the inauguration of a revolution in Russia. The emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Father Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the 'little father' would be heeded. They have been deceived. Father Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed. But more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end."

MILITARY PREPARATION.

The military authorities had a firm grip on every artery in the city. At daybreak the guards and regiments of cavalry and infantry held very bridge across the frozen Neva, the network of canals which interlaces city and gates leaving from the industrial section, while in the Palace square, the storm center were massed the dragon regiments and the infantry and Cossacks of the guards. Barred from the bridges and gates, men, women and children crossed the frozen rivers and canals on the ice by twos and threes hurrying to the Palace square where they were sure the emperor would be present to hear them, but the street approaches to the square were cleared by a volley and by Cossack charges.

Men infuriated to frenzy by the loss of their loved ones, cursed the soldiers while they retreated. Men harangued the crowds, telling them that the emperor had fooled them and the time had come to act. Men began to build barricades in the Nevsky Prospect and at other points, using any material that came to hand, and even chopping down telegraph poles. The fighting meantime continued at various places, the soldiers volleying and charging the mob. The whole city was in a state of panic. Women were running through the streets seeking lost members of their families. Several barricades were carried by the troops.

A RUMORED DICTATORSHIP.

Toward 8 o'clock in the evening the crowds became exhausted and began to disperse, leaving the military in possession. As they retreated up the Nevsky Prospect the workmen put out all the lights. The little chapel at the Narva gate was wrecked. On Kamolostrov island all the lights were extinguished. Every officer wearing the uniform of the emperor who was found alone was mobbed. A general was killed on the Nicholas bridge and a dozen officers were seized, stripped of their epaulettes and deprived of their swords.

It is rumored tonight that M. Witte will be appointed dictator tomorrow, but the report is not confirmed. The authorities, while they seem to realize the magnitude of the crisis with which the dynasty and autocracy are confronted on account of today's event, apparently are paralyzed for the moment. An official statement was promulgated at midnight, at which hour it was announced that it had been postponed until tomorrow.

A CONSTITUTION OR A HEAD.

Intense indignation is bound to be aroused all over Russia. Workmen and revolutionists expect news from Moscow and other big centers where the troops are not of the same class as the guards' regiment of St. Petersburg.

A member of the emperor's household is quoted as saying today that this conflict will end the war with Japan and that Russia will have a constitution or the emperor will lose his head. The Warsaw and Baltic railroad is reported to have been torn up for a mile and a half, but the damage is said to have been later repaired. There are rumors of trouble in Finland and of disaffection among the troops.

MURDER WAS SWIFT.

The Soldiers Hurried to Carry Out Bloody Orders.

The most harrowing scenes of the day occurred around the Palace square. The crowd at this point persisted in refusing to move on, clamoring for the emperor and continually hurling abuse at the troops, but at attempted no violence. Two companies of the Preobrazhensky guards, of which Emperor Nicholas himself was formerly colonel, which had been standing at ease in front of the palace, formed and marched at double quick toward the fatal corner. Events followed with fearful swiftness. The commanding officer shouted "Disperse, disperse, disperse." Many in the crowd turned to flee, but it was too late. The bugle sounded, and the men in the front ranks sank to their knees and both companies fired three volleys, the first two with blank cartridges and the last with ball.

A hundred corpses strewed the sidewalk. Many women were pierced through the back as they were trying to escape. An Associated Press correspondent who was standing behind the troops saw the mangled corpses of persons of all ages and both sexes strewn on the ground. One boy of thirteen had his skull pierced and rent by bullets. Great splashes and streams of blood stained the snow. Only a few of the victims remained alive, for the fatal volley was fired at a distance of not more than twenty paces, and so the ambulances had little work to do. The police received a large number of droschikas (sleighs) to

carry off the dead. Heartrending scenes were witnessed as wives, husbands and mothers came up to claim their dear ones and were carried off with them in the sleighs. Meanwhile the crowd had drifted up the Nevsky Prospect, yelling "Murderers! Murderers!"

THEY SPARED THE LEADER.

There was a very dramatic scene at the Narva gate when Father Gopon, in golden vestments, bearing aloft an ikon and flanked by two clergymen carrying religious banners, appeared at the head of a procession of 8,000 workmen. The troops were drawn up across the entrance and several times called upon the workmen to stop, but Father Gopon did not falter. Then an order was given to fire, first with blank cartridges. Two volleys rang out, but the line still did not waver, and then, with seeming reluctance, an officer gave the command to load with ball, and the volley was followed by the shrieks and cries of the wounded.

As the Cossacks followed up the volley with a charge the workmen fled before them, leaving about a hundred dead or wounded. It was evident that the soldiers deliberately spared Father Gopon. One of the clergymen by his side was wounded, but Father Gopon escaped untouched, and he hid behind a wall until the Cossacks passed and he was then spirited away by the workmen.

NO JAPANESE THERE.

During the evening there were no pedestrians in the streets. There was nothing like the gaily and bustle of the ordinary Sunday evening. Comment on the action of the troops and the authorities was very bitter, and the sarcastic remarks were made that the officers are braver against a defenceless public than against the Japanese, and that "ammunition may be scarce in the far east, but too plentiful here."

The rioters broke the windows in the palace of the Grand Duke Alexis. The workmen tonight are arming with every available weapon for a renewal of the struggle. They have few firearms, but are improvising trade implements into weapons.

NO NIGHT DEMONSTRATION.

With darkness it was feared that the mob might begin to loot and pillage and even burn, but beyond the breaking of a few windows in the Nevsky Prospect and the pilfering of fruit shops little disorder was reported. Most of the theaters were closed, but at the People's Palace, which was open, two liberals attempted to harangue the audience.

The orators were promptly arrested and the audience walked out. By midnight sounds of firing had ceased, except on Vasilevichoff island, where the troops met a renewed demonstration with several volleys. In the meantime the strike leaders assembled and decided to continue the struggle with arms. No day was fixed for the next demonstration. The strikers are so excited, however, that trouble is expected tomorrow.

TAKING OF A BARRICADE.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23, 2:30 a. m.—The Associated Press representative was present when the first barricade was constructed on Vasilevichoff island, where fighting occurred later, resulting in the killing of thirty of the defending forces of the barricade. The strikers, driven from the river front, had gathered in front of the union headquarters, out of sight of the soldiers. Buzing like a nest of angry hornets, a hundred men brandished handless sabre blades, secured from some junk shop, which were the only weapons seen in the hands of the strikers during the day. Others swarmed up the poles and cut down telegraph, telephone and electric light wires, which they strung from lamp post to lamp post across the street to break up the charges of the cavalry.

At first none of the leaders seemed to have any plans. Suddenly two men appeared carrying ladders and others rushed up with some more ladders, timber and lumber from incomplete buildings and with old sleighs. In the twinkling of an eye a substantial barricade had been constructed, bound to-

gether with wires and ropes. On these wires was poured, which immediately froze. At last a cover of Christmas trees was piled upon the barricades. Meanwhile others were bringing iron bricks and breaking them for missiles. When the troops advanced the strikers lined the barricades and offered what resistance they could, but while half of the infantry rested their rifles on the barricades and volleyed, the others demolished the obstruction and marched over the street which was then cumbered with fifty dead or wounded lying on the snow crimsoned with human blood.

A SOUTHERN REVOLUTION.

Victoria, B. C., Jan. 22.—A representative of the Imperial marine association of Tokyo, received a cablegram from Constantinople tonight to the effect that 1,500 Circassians had revolted and killed a Russian guard numbering 200 at Siavini, in the Caucasus, and that Russians and Turks in large numbers were crossing the frontier into the Caucasus to suppress the revolution in Tiflis province. Tiflis city is practically in a state of siege, he said, and communication was had only by dispatch bearers.

RAID ON LANDS

Rapid Absorption of Rest of Public Domain

IS BEING ARRANGED FOR

The Project Is to Procure Congressional Legislation Designed to Be Applied to Various States — Square Mile Entries in Colo. and S. Dakota.

Washington, Jan. 22.—A wholesale raid is in evidence at Washington, designed upon the remaining western public lands. Already this session two bills have been introduced, by Representatives Martin and Brooks, allowing a man to take up a square mile of government land in South Dakota and in Colorado, respectively, and permitting those who may have already made a 160-acre homestead entry to make an additional entry of 480 acres.

The claim has been persistently made by western land men that a man cannot make a home and living on 160 acres anywhere in the west, and so this square-mile-home plan is brought forward as a means of getting the public domain into private ownership as rapidly as possible. The question is, even assuming that 480 acres is not too large a farm for the government to sell, Nebraska cattlemen are secured about all they wanted in Nebraska. The Kinkaid law and the above bills provide that where a man has a 160-acre entry, or a mere filling on 160 acres, he shall have the preference right to enter an adjoining 480 acres, and in Nebraska the cattlemen are alleged to have "entered," through their employees, the choice of the lands, so that as soon as the law passed, they simply had to apply in each case for the contiguous 480 acres. It takes but a few such entries—they can be made half a mile wide and two miles long—to control a vast territory of country.

It was foreseen that similar bills to the Kinkaid Nebraska law would be immediately introduced at this session, and it is understood that a number of such measures will follow. In the meantime, under the proposed plan, every acre will have been taken up in these 640-acre tracts, and as provided in the Brooks bill for Colorado, commuted, after the force of a fourteen months' residence has been gone through with, and then transferred to syndicates or corporations in single tracts as large and monopolistic as desired.

This entry on the public domain of 640 acres homesteads with the privilege of commuting is even a more bold faced fraud than was the old desert land law with its 640-acre provision, which later was with a great flourish of reform trumpets, cut down to 320 acres. To legally comply with the commutation clause, all that is necessary is for

a stock herder, for instance, to file on a homestead in the fall say October. He need not visit his claim for six months. Then in March he can put up a \$15 shack and purport to live in it during the following eight months, while he is herding his stock in the neighborhood, sleeping in it once a month or less. At the end of eight months he can prove up and get title to the land from the government and immediately transfer it to his employer, receiving probably as a bonus \$50 for the use of this land privilege. He has fully complied with the law, and his position cannot be legally attacked.

THE BLIGHT OF WESTERN NEBRASKA.

As applied to even 160 acres, the commutation clause has been an outrage. Utilizing it for 160 acre fillings would more than quadruple its evil for it would cast off practically all restraint from those interests which are every day rapidly acquiring enormous land holdings, running up into the hundreds of thousands of acres. Nebraska was foolish enough to blight the western half of the state by allowing the passage of the Kinkaid law. Statesmen representing interests which control the policies of other western states are apparently desirous of making this plan applicable to their state. The country should rigidly confine this plan to Nebraska.

There is great danger to the west and to the nation in this Nebraska law and its proposed application to various states, one at a time, as quickly and expeditiously as possible. Congress is apparently willing to legislate for the state and that senatorial and congressional courtesy playing an important part, and allow such local laws to pass, where a general law applying to the entire west would not be considered. The move is an insidious one and is a shrewd game on the part of the big land men to get piecemeal legislation which they realize they cannot secure as a whole. Land dealers and speculators are warmly enthusiastic in their praise of the Nebraska law. It will be more interesting to note how the real prosperity of the state is affected in the next two or three years, how many homes will be built under the Kinkaid law, how much the population of the section affected will be increased and how much real farming will be done.

GUY E. MITCHELL.

KANSAS CITY MARKETS

A Review of Prices and Conditions of the Past Week.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 22.—Fed steers broke 15 to 25 cents last week, presumably on account of too large a supply of them, but really because too many were centered at Chicago Monday and Wednesday, thereby giving buyers at all points an excuse to bid lower. The week closed strong, but with a net loss, as indicated above. Cows and heifers sold strong all week, and gained a little, stockers and feeders about steady. As usual, most of the branded stuff was fed steers, which sold at \$4.00 to \$5.00. Some steers fed at sugar mills in Wyoming sold on Tuesday, the low day of the week, at \$4.05, average 1,154 pounds. Some Texas steers, fed nearly here, sold at \$5.00, 1,400 pounds. The top natives sold at \$5.50, and sales above \$5.00 were scattered. Fat Oklahoma heifers sold at \$4.00, and cows at \$3.40. Range stockers and feeders ranged from \$2.80 to \$3.85, the latter price for \$50 pound Panhandles. The supply now is 5,000 cattle; market strong to 10 cents higher, in spite of the fact that Chicago has another big Monday run of 32,000, and lower prices. Buyers will have the same excuse tomorrow as last Monday for bidding lower, but there was too much competition, showing that the market is healthy and indicating strong future prices.

The short number of sheep and lambs on feed in this territory is being felt in the reduced supplies. The run last week was 15,000 head, about three-fourths of the same week last year, and not enough for the demand. The first really good lambs of the season came in yesterday and sold quickly at \$7.40. They were 80 pound lambs from Monte Vista, Col. Other lambs from the same place sold at \$7.00 to \$7.45, 65 to 73 pounds. The best yearlings last week sold at \$5.50, western wethers sold at \$5.50; ewes bring \$4.60 to \$5.00. The opening of the Nelson Morris packing plant here last week has added 15 per cent. to the buying force here for all classes of live stock.

ACCIDENTALLY ASPHYXIATED.

Government Employee Found Dead in His Room in Washington.

Washington, Jan. 22.—George H. Harris, aged 45 years, of Beverly, Mass., for several years a specialist in the bureau of entomology of the agricultural department, was found dead in his room in a hotel here. It is believed that he was stunned by falling on the floor in an attempt to light the gas, and the gas which filled the room when his body was discovered caused his death.

During his employment in the department he had been engaged as superintendent of a working field gathering facts concerning the effect of the boll weevil on cotton, with headquarters at Calvert, Tex.

WITHIN A WEEK

Fate of the Statehood Bill May Be Known

THE MANAGERS HOPEFUL

The Friends of Arizona Are Ready for a Vote as Soon as the Debate Is Over — Swayne Impeachment Will Be the Main Senate Feature.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The United States senate this week will transform itself into a court of justice for trial of the impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne of Florida. The managers of the joint statehood bill are very hopeful of securing an agreement to a vote on the measure before the close of the week. The opponents of the bill will not admit this possibility, but those senators who feel confident for the acceptance of some one of the amendments eliminating Arizona from the question say that they will be prepared for the vote as soon as discussion is exhausted. It is the intention of Senator Beveridge to keep the bill to the front as much as possible until it is voted on.

GOVERNMENT RAILROAD RATE.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Unless legislation for government rate making for railroads shall be injected into the house next week the legislative work days will be devoted to the annual appropriation bills. No programme on the rate question has been agreed on, however. The introduction of the Hepburn bill on this subject Saturday and the long consideration that has been given the matter in committee indicate that the house soon will be asked to give consideration to the proposition.

VICTIMS OF THE YAQUIS

Bodies of Murdered Americans Taken Through Nogales.

Nogales, Ariz., Jan. 22.—H. L. Miller, and Charles E. Tolertor, who escaped in Thursday's Indian massacre in Sonora, Mexico, passed through here today with the bodies of the four victims. It now appears that the party asked for an escort from the Mexican authorities at Hermosillo and an order to the military at La Colorado was issued. Upon reaching La Colorado the escort was requested, but the Mexican officials replied that there were so many in the party that an escort was unnecessary. Thereupon the party left for Camp Toledo and reached there without difficulty. All the mining men in the district where the massacre took place are coming in from the camps and the country will undoubtedly be in a feverish state for some time to come.

It is stated on high authority that just a month ago Governor Ysabel held an extended conference with a large number of Yaquis at San Miguel to see if all differences could not be adjusted and the Yaquis said that they demanded all land along the Yaqui river and wanted all the Mexicans and other settlers there to vacate. Governor Ysabel replied that was impossible and the conference came to an end.

Within seven miles of the scene of Thursday's tragedy the Yaquis killed on Friday, about noon, three Mexicans. One of the Mexicans was a prominent man in that section. The Mexican authorities will make every effort to capture the Indians, and, if successful, swift punishment will follow.

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